

Consignees Intended Despatch

W. & Co.
Co.Jau Hubener & Co
Heard & Co
van Bros. & Co
edios & Co
ll & Co
ll & Co
sen & CoBurd & Co
in
ll & Co
witz & Co

Canton.

ARBOUR.

Captain.

C. E. Domville, Lieut.

C. Crowdy, Lieut.

Attached to Melville

in Ordinary

Bondre Riviere, Comr.

in ordinary

Keppel, Lieut.

Johnson, Lieut. Comr.

R. Bernard, D. M. L. G. &c.

Commodore Oliver Jones

J. W. Reed, Nav. Lieut.

Haffield, Lt. Commander

Harbor Tender to Commr.

Bessard
Edwards
Folsom

NTON

Owners or Agents.

W. Dock Company's Tug
and M. Steam-boat C. pany

Do.

Do.

Dock Company Tug
and M. Steam-boat C. pany

Hong

as Hunt & Co

Hunt & Co

and M. Steam-boat C. pany

Owners.

P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Captain Lewes

Jardine, Matheson & Co

David Sassoon Sons & Co

Jardine, Matheson & Co

Dent & Co

人 招 物 如 票 承 買 三 個 之 者 可 投

本 館 等 以 白 猶 有 備 唐 人 閱 看 如 一 仙 士 此 第 一 月 船

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL."

Vol. XXIV.)

No. 1817.] 號五十月四年八十六百八千英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1868.

日三月三十辰戌治同 { PARS, 324 per Annum.

Early

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 1517.—APRIL 15, 1868.]

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.
\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, Applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Limited will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on Allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Dues of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.
That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.
That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares, to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

No. 3.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:-

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:-

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,027.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

The Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, June 21, 1868.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged in Short Period Insurance, viz:-

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
Above 6 months, the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM. UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:-

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, February 2, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

CAPITAL £500,000.

Managing Agents in China, — Messrs.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Hongkong.

Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

The Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, terms of proposals, &c., apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Managing Agents in China.

Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

GILMAN & CO., Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Hongkong, March 9, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept Marine

Risks, and issue Policies on any first class

Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in CHINA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO.

Agents, Amicable Insurance Office.

Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:-

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 8, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant FIRE and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 25, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

The following rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances:

One month, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Three months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

Six months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:-

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.

The DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuchow, who are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates and of whom all useful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board.

JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

HONGKONG, April 8, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, August 24, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

From and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:-

Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual rate.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:-

Detached and Semi-detached

Dwelling Houses removed

from the Town, and their

Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used

strictly as such, and their

Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,

and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

and their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses (and

strictly situated) and their

Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

First Class China Houses and

their Contents, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Other Risks a special arrangement

ROB. S. WALKER & CO., Agents Royal Insurance Company.

APRIL 15, 1868.

NOTES.

SHANGHAI BANK CORPORATION.
TAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN HELLAND, Esq.
GEO. F. HEARD, Esq.
JAMES MENKE, Esq.
JAMES B. TAYLOR,
Esq.
A. JONES, Esq.
JAS. P. BURGESSON,
Esq.

VICTOR KRESSER, Esq.
Chief Manager
DAVID LIVINGSTON, Esq.
London and County
GKONG.

ALLOWED
at the rate
per annum on the daily
receipts.

per cent. per annum.
per cent.,
per cent.
ts DISCOUNTS.

on approved Securities.

of Banking and
transacted.

on London, and the
places in Europe, India,
China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER,

Chief Manager

Estuation, Wardley House,

Road, Hongkong, April 2, 1868.

cks.
WHAMPOA DOCK,
Y. LIMITED, \$150,000.
ES, OF \$500 EACH.
DOCKS AT ABER-
WHAMPOA are in full
the attention of Ship-
Establishments offer
for repair of Vessels.
scription of the Premises
the information of the

DOCK.

No. 1.

300 feet.

Spring Tides, 182 ".

Neap Tides, 16 "

OCK, No. 2.

400 feet.

Spring Tides, 24 "

Neap Tides, 21 "

under course of con-

DOCKS.

OCK A.

500 feet.

Spring Tides, 162 ".

Neap Tides, 141 ".

either as one or two

OCK B.

340 feet.

Spring Tides, 18 "

Neap Tides, 16 "

with every appliance in

powerful Steam Pumps,

and despatch in work.

OCK C.

260 feet.

Spring Tides, 14 "

Neap Tides, 11 "

oms and Steam Pumps.

OCK D.

164 feet.

Spring Tides, 12.6 "

Neap Tides, 9.6 "

OCK E.

120 feet.

Spring Tides, 17 "

Neap Tides, 8 "

Dock available for
low rates.

KSHOPS.

on the Premises, both at

amjoe, possess every

for the Repairs of Ships

or, The Engineer's Shop

Cathes, Planing, Screw

Machines, &c., &c.,

the work of the largest

Shop in China

Shears stand on a Jetty

Vessels can lie in 24 feet

out Boilers, masts, &c.,

etc., &c.

DS DEPARTMENT.

in addition to executing

to tender for supply

Steam-ships for con-

vey have great facilities.

DRY,

Storage, either for Ships

, are executed with the

ORES.

Stores will (when re-

moderate rates all the

ipwork, such as Paint,

c., &c.

EM TUG.

powerful Steam Tug

(power nominal) is always

in Sailing Vessels from

Dock free of charge, and

or to Sea at reduced

prices, apply at the

Company, at Amjoe Street,

JOHN S. LAPRAK,

Secretary

or Master of any

to complain of the work

of the work, and if any complaint

is made, should address the

subject when their imme-

diate attention of

Company,

over 10, 1868.

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "CHINA."

heT Contract Packet "CHINA" will be dispatched with the usual Mail for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 22d April, at 7 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 21st April; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 21st April until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 22d April will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 6 A.M. on the 22d April.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 22d April will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 5 P.M. on the 21st April, will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coin, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

E. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Office of the Unemployed, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs C. HOCH & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.

For Terms, &c., apply to

G. DUBOST & Co.,
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.

A SHOP, situated in the best part of Queen's Road, with Show Cases and Fittings complete.

N.B.—Two First Floor Rooms can be had with above, if required.

Address "Z," care of Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, November 28, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, & other Merchandise, in their Own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out House; Rent, \$28 per month.

Apply to

J. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out House; Rent, \$28 per month.

Apply to

J. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Hongkong, 5th September, 1867.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandas, front and back, Kitchen, Servants' Rooms and Godowns on ground Floor.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.,
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

TO LET.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by MESSRS ARNOLD, KARNO & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.

Apply to

JOHN BURD & Co.,
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO LET.

THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by the late Hongkong Vol-

unteer Corps are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned.

The RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.

H. COHEN,

Hongkong, March 13, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE,
Elgin Street.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, January 24, 1868.

TO LET.

A OFFICE with Godown and Com-

pradora's Room.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, October 1, 1866.

STORAGE

AN we had in First Class Granite Go-

downs at Wanchai, on very moderate

Terms.

For particulars, apply to

CHARLES REVINGTON,
At Messrs LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office,
Stanley Street.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

TO BE LET.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

THE Dwelling HOUSE in the Albany at

present occupied by Mr N. R. MASSON.

Occupation can be had in a few weeks.

Advertisements.

CHINESE SOCIETY

CANTON.

ATMORE will assume

Secretary to the UNION

OF CANTON, on the 1st

Directors.

C. D. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

26, 1868.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ANG & CUTTA:

L.P.N.E., on Wednesday

instant, at Noon.

SCO—

at 9 A.M. To-morrow.

HANHAL—

LE, at 5 P.M., on Sa-

tuh instant.

DISPATCH.

—Per Cooper, To-

instant, at 10 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Glenys,

day, the 18th instant.

SHIPPING.

RIVALS.

Antonio Escano, from

Canton.

from Canton.

from Canton.

Customs' Daily Return.)

Imports and Exports passed

over Steamer Office from

Kukang and Kinshan from

493 hals) Cotton.

77 bales) Cotton Yarn.

93 catties) Patna Opium.

1 packages Sundries.

Kukang and Kinshan to

Piece Goods.

1 bales Fine Silk.

1 jum.

1 Cocoon.

Reserves.

1 Beads.

String.

1 ton) Tea.

1 and parcels Sundries.

Imports and Exports by the

During the week ended 11th

Hongkong—

aff.

Coconut.

1 ton.

Salted Fish.

1 ton.

1 Rods.

Bars and Hoops.

Fangrove Bark.

100 lbs.

Tea.

Shirtings.

Span Wood.

Prepared Tobacco.

1 and baskets Sundries.

Hongkong—

1 Bamboo Ware.

Straw Bags.

China Ware.

Mina Root.

100 lbs.

Furniture.

Fire Wood.

Green Ginger.

100 lbs.

100 Sticks.

Iron Ware.

Dried Lichens.

Medicinal Plants.

Mats.

1 Medicine.

Marble Slabs.

Preserves.

100 ap.

247 pugs. Planks.

100 cases Sugar Candy.

100 lbs. Tea.

Prepared Tobacco.

100 2d. Wood Ware.

Umbrellas.

Tubs.

1 and baskets, 142 jars and 18

Sundries.

16 a 21

15 a 19

Exchange.

100 4/3 a 4/3

100 4/4

100 218

100 217

8 days' sight Bank Th. 72

dws. B. 113 per cent. pre.

100 0.50 per cent. pre.

100 14 per cent. pre.

100 24.25 per cent. pre.

100 23.75 a 23.85

100 4.75

100 9

Shares, 40 per Share.

Stock, Old, 15 per cent. pm.

New, 7 per cent. pm.

Shares, Old, 16 per cent. pm.

New, 3

Shares, 25 per cent. dis.

Shares, 22 per cent. dis.

Temperature.

HONG, 15th April, 1868.

9 A.M. 8 P.M.

30,080 30,002

ermometer, 70 74

72.0 75.5

69.0 71.0

78.5

78.5

78.5

125

Days, 66.0

Grass, 0.09

Rain Grou., 0.02

above, 0.02

Calm, N.W.

0 2

5 3

4 3

Fine, 5000

TO OUR RESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but in a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor and in no case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

INO. 22

or

THE CHINA PUNCH,

WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW,

THURSDAY, THE 17th INST.

Single Copies may be had at Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, and Mr J. B. Morris, news-agent, (Messrs Bowra & Co.)—Price 50 cents.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868.

CHINESE WEAKNESS.

A RECENT number of the *London & China Herald* draws attention to the apathy which exists among English journalists regarding affairs in China and warns the "Hongkong Association" that

it can expect no assistance or support from leading home papers in any efforts which may be made to obtain attention for local or Imperial grievances in this corner of the world. The statement is unfortunately too true, and nothing but the establishment of a powerful and well organized "China Association" at home will succeed in drawing public attention to matters complained of. Meanwhile it becomes only still more the duty of journalists in China to devote their energies to discussing questions of public importance. The widow succeeded with the aid of the "unjust judge by dint of persistent repetition in her complaint, and a similar result may follow the endeavours of ourselves and our contemporaries to influence parliamentary interest at home. Efforts in that direction must at least be continued if success is ever to be hoped for.

We have, on several occasions, while discussing political affairs in China, incidentally alluded to one great defect in all schemes having for their object the extension of British relations with that Empire. We now propose to deal with the subject to which we allude, irrespective of particular demands for redress. We accept for the purpose of our argument the *dictum* put forth, as regards all complaints alluded to in the recent memorials from Hongkong and the open ports, that the disabilities under which foreign labor represent so many infringements of Treaty agreements or British "rights." The defect in nearly every document emanating from the colony is that it fails to draw attention to the absolute necessity of enabling the Chinese to carry out the policy we require from them. Any recommendations regarding Chinese policy in important matters must start with the assumption that the Government of the Empire is, in most cases, physically incapable, however willing, of carrying out liberal and progressive views. There is no need to refer to well known events by way of proving our proposition. All who have any knowledge of the real character of the Prince Regent and his advisers will admit the truth of our remarks. Much as is deservedly said and written against the Chinese Government, applies in part to the individuals composing it. The rotten system of officialism which possesses but one single claim to administration—that of antiquity—is indeed all that its worst enemies declare. That enlightened individuals are to be found amongst those who possess the chief but precarious power is nevertheless true. But they are powerless to act for good against bigoted and powerful subordinates, a superstitious and dangerously numerous party of alien race and surrounded by soldiery to whom, though of common nationality, their downfall would be but another turn of the wheel which might lead on to fortune.

It may be urged that the commercial communities of China have nothing to do with indicating the *mechanics* by which the policy they advocate should be carried out. But they do in many cases distinctly advocate the employment of force or coercion if the Chinese prove recalcitrant as regards the just provisions of the Treaty. As they thus transgress the line which may lay down as bounding their representations, they should indicate the necessity which exists of force being sometimes employed in favor of the Chinese authorities, as well as against them. There are cases in which the officials, say, and say most truly, "We are individually willing to grant your demands, but, as you will admit, the obvious consequence of the desired measure will be a revolt in such and such a district. Promise that if we find ourselves too weak you will give us material aid, and we will at once do as you request." But British policy has been hitherto of the half-and-half system, and any such promise has, since Gordon's time, been carefully avoided. The British representative, admitting the real

force of the argument, has abstained from pressing demands which would assuredly have been enforced against any power with the capability of keeping its own subjects in order, and is consequently nicknamed a "mandarin worshipper." We are no supporters of Sir R. Alcock's general policy. He has in many cases failed to exert legitimate influence. But it is undoubtedly that the strongest directions from the Foreign Office to avoid any pledge of a resort to force, or against the Chinese, have mainly contributed to the unequalled reputation or sluggishness which he now enjoys, just as did his predecessor.

The moral of all this is obvious enough. Either we must make up our minds to exact from the "Central Government" only just what it has the power of enforcing from its own subjects, and so await with patience the gradual progress of our relations with the Empire; or we must take from it the excuse, sometimes false but frequently true, that it cannot from sheer weakness ensure the observance of its agreements by its own subjects, by constituting it a sort of protected power. At least let the merchants of China understand and discuss this view of the case, if they have any intention of bringing their influence to bear on our future policy.

LOCAL.

We observe that a late American paper states that the *Great Republic* was to be detained five days beyond her advertised date of sailing from San Francisco, and that a supplementary mail was to be made up in consequence. This will account for her delay, and for the receipt of duplicate letters to the expected date by the P. O. steamer. But the carelessness of the company in making no communication to the agents here of the intended detention justified the comments which have already appeared. The *Great Republic* is due at Hongkong to-day under the new arrangement.

A GENERAL parade of troops and artillery was held this afternoon at which the gunners who were gallantly rescued from drowning two men of the 73rd, some months since, were presented with a medal, accompanied by an appropriate compliment, in presence of the American Consul, who refused to do anything for him, because he had come to Hongkong in an English ship; while, on the other hand, the Harbor Master refused to ship the poor fellow on the ground that he is an American. Gordon would seem to have gone to the bottom over his double disappointment; and between two stools, with the assistance of "something short," he succeeds in getting "floored." We can't say that Gordon's statement is unmeasurable; but if it be true, his case furnishes an apt illustration of the naturalization at sea.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

April 15, 1868.

J. C. Durt, bankrupt, formerly boarding officer in Harbor Master's Office, appeared before his final examination as a bankrupt. Mr Gaskell, who appeared in his behalf, said that the bankrupt attributed his difficulties to a very small salary, and great expense incurred by the long-continued sickness of his wife. Miss Rose had announced him, and he was consequently compelled to take advantage of the Court's protection.—His Lordship remarked that he was disappointed in getting so much for a man receiving £125 a month to be indebted, while only £300 had been realized of the estate. The bankrupt must have known while incurring those debts, that he would not be able to pay them. It must not be supposed that people can come to this Court and be protected from imprudence.—Mr Gaskell remarked that it was difficult to keep a ship on £125 a month.—His Lordship replied that he ought to be sent to the stocks for owing so much to the public, but that he had been ill for some time, and had been unable to earn a living. In reply to the Court, the bankrupt said that he had resigned his situation in the Harbor Master's Office, through illness, upon which the Chief Justice requested the bankrupt to get a note to that effect from Captain Thomsett. On the bankrupt's return, he was called in to the Judge's Chamber, where the case was concluded, and we presume the final examination finished.

R. M. Seul, bankrupt, formerly proprietor of the London Inn, also appeared to pass his final examination.—Mr Gaskell for the bankrupt. The liabilities in this case amounted to £1811, while nothing had been got in on account of assets. His Lordship said, on looking over the schedule, that he would adjourn the examination until all those who appeared as debtors to the estate were summoned. He could not pass the bankrupt, while nothing had been got in, and so many names stood on the schedule; if he passed the bankrupt now, then none of those whose names appeared would be called upon to pay their debts. This case was consequently adjourned for a fortnight after Friday.

In D. NT & CO.

Mr Pollard, o.c., on behalf of the bankrupt, appeared in Chambers in a petition to supersede the bankrupt. The deed of assignment had been assented to by the creditors, and that was the only reason for the adjournment of the hearing until to-morrow. This case was conducted in private, and the parties had agreed to let the door of the Court-House remain closed.

A SNAKE STORY.

The following is from the Correspondent of the *New Bedford Heraldo*.

A singular story is current among the population in the environs of Solo—that in the dress of Nagoro there are snakes with the external appearance of men. Thousands flock thither, and from the descriptions of those who have returned, that they had seen the snakes. I have been induced to visit this

BABY-FARMING v. CHILD MURDER.
(*Full Mail Gazette, Feb. 21.*)

The British Medical Journal of this week continues the publication of notes of the results of visits to some of the more prominent and frequent advertisers, who have for so long been allowed in various papers to offer retirement for ladies; and who intimate that medical attendance will be furnished, that the room contain a piano, that baby may be left, and generally, that everything may be made pleasant. The inquiries thus pursued have, it appears, been limited to following up the clues thus offered in the broad daylight, and ascertaining through the medium of personal investigation, what sort of people these are who, obtrude their services upon women of all classes, and what the system means.

There is a stage preliminary to baby-farming, and the painful and astonishing revelations which have been thus simply obtained show, that in many parts of London a considerable number of persons are engaged in a criminal traffic, which they are far from taking pains to conceal, for they flourish under the eyes of the public and the guardians of the law, and evince its details with so audacity which can only be explained by long immunity from punishment.

We cannot here give the details which in a medical paper, addressed to a professional audience, can and must be frankly stated. But much of the social value of this inquiry will be lost, unless it be brought prominently under the notice of our legislators, and unless a strong and healthy public opinion be allowed to put such pressure upon those who make and those who carry out the laws as shall lead to the suppression of the open and daring violation of order and morality. It will be proper to ascertain whether fresh legislation is needed, or whether a more stringent police regulation will suffice.

Of the advertisers whose applications were investigated, a considerable majority were either in the constant practice of crime or were more or less ready to undertake it.

A few transcripts from the notes given in the British Medical Journal, must suffice. No. 1 had been "engaged" in the business for twelve years." If the lady was far advanced, the child could be adopted for a good sum; if not far advanced, "the affair could be managed for a much larger sum, than the confinement would cost." Her place was generally full. A neighbour states that it is not uncommon for a lady to be taken to the house of this person in her carriage, the doctor to be fetched, and after a short interval the same lady to be carried out by her carriage.

No. 2 was "no doubt one of the most respectable of these places." This woman stated that her principal business, however, was "mock confinements." "The person she went to two days ago took one child thirteen months ago; but that was a girl, and now she wanted a boy as well, so she took her one." The details of her mode of procedure are extremely ingenious; but it is certainly not a comforting reflection to heirs apparent and presumptive that this "buxom, energetic, smart woman," of forty-two is driving successfully this very peculiar trade. Her statements may afford a useful memorandum for our heraldic legatees.

No. 3 was the worst specimen of her class. She would undertake anything. No questions asked. The lady's face might be veiled. Seventy guineas down was her fee. The record of her villainies reads like the worst pages of a sensational novel.

The second batch of cases recorded includes those who rather avoid criminal proceedings, but do not refuse them. One is of the lower class. She "accommodates young persons who are not well off by a top bedroom at £5. a week." Another, apparently a chemist, with more definite knowledge of the perils of malpractice, prefers the use of drugs, and wonders how "one out of a thousand survives" more violent proceedings. A third is particularly diffuse as to the means by which the young lady can avoid discovery. And although her suggestions are not such as to throw much light on the Speke mystery, they are not without meaning in the interpretation of some of the many "missing" cases of which we have lately heard. The young lady might pretend she was going to visit some friends, and then come thence; and, if anything was said, she could say that she was taken ill suddenly, and was where she had been lying insensible for weeks, and so could not tell who she was, or where she came from. It would take a long time to search all the hospitals in London, besides other places where she might be taken to. She had had one lady who had done so. Another of these adventurers introduces on the scene a pseudomedical man in *propter personam*. He would not himself interfere actively, but from motives of sympathy with persons unpleasantly situated, he would place the lady in communication with a man who would do "what was wanted." This person's circular is printed: it is of a favourite American type. It offers "twenty-five per cent." for recommendations.

The moral of all this is, we think, obvious. The advertising of retreats for ladies is shown to be associated with a system alike criminal and morally dangerous to our social system. It is a present source of public complaint and general public demur in some other countries that iteration of such announcements has aided in a very extensive social demoralization. It lies with the few organs of the press in this country which have hitherto given to them the impetus of advertising a genuine and beneficial to exclude them. It lies with the police authorities to carry out this, strongly, and if defective to point out the deficiency to the Home Secretary's notice. The evil of which the British Medical Journal has conclusively demonstrated the extensive development ought not to be permitted to exist unremedied.

The general impression of those at the horse-fish dinner, says the Star, seems to have been much like that left on the Yankees after he had won a bet that he would dine on crow. "Wau! stranger, I ken eat crow, but darn me if I hanker after it!"

The person whose clothes are extremely fine, I am too apt to consider as not being possessed of any superiority of fortune, but, resembling those Indians who are found to wear all the gold they have in the world in a bob at the nose.—Goldsmith.

A Troop Island newspaper prints the following among its marriage notices:—"In Thompson, Ct., November 20th; by the Rev. L. W. Blood, Rufus Briggs, to Sarah L. Greenleaf, of Auburn, Mass., after a long and tedious courtship of over five years."

A FACT.—When Milton's *Paradise Lost* was first advertised, a speculative individual called to inquire what would be paid to the author.

FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS.
(*By Longfellow.*)

When the hours of day are numbered,
And the voices of the night
Wake the better'd soul that slumber'd.
To a holy wild delight—
The evening lamps are lighted,
And like phantom grim and tall
Shadows from the fitful fire-light
Dance upon the parlor wall—
Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door;
The beloved, and the true hearted,
Come to visit us once more—
He, the young and strong who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By a road side fell, and perished
Weary with the march of life;
They, the holy ones and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spoke to us on earth—no more!
And with them—the being beautiful
Lies unto my youth was given,
And with all things else to love me,
Art is now a saint in Heaven—
With a slow, and noiseless footstep
Comes that messenger divine—
Takes the vacant chair beside me
Lays her gentle hand in mine!
And she sits and gazed at me—
With those deep and tender eyes—
Like the stars so pure and saint like
Looking downward from the skies!

Other'd, not yet comprehended,
In the spirit's voiceless prayer;
Soft robes in blessing ended,
Breathing from her lips of air—
Oh! I thought oft depress'd and lonely!
All my fears are laid aside,
I but remember only
Such as these have lived—and died!

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHAPEL FULL OF DEAD MEN.—The following is one of Mr. Spurgeon's bold and original pulpit fancies:—"Have ye ever read Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner'? I dare say you have thought it one of the strange imaginations ever put together, especially that part were the old mariner represented the corpse of all the dead men raised up, all of them dead, yet rising up to manage the ship—dead men pulling the ropes, dead men steering, dead men spreading the sails. I thought what a strange idea that was. But do you know that I have lived to see that true; I have seen it done. I have gone into churches and I have seen a dead man in the pulpit, and a dead man as a deacon, and a dead man holding the plate at the door, and dead men sitting to hear. You say 'Strange!' but I have. I have gone into societies, and I have seen it all going on so regularly. These dead men, you know, never outstep the bounds of prudence—not they; they have not life enough to do that. They always pull the rope orderly. And the dead man in the pulpit, he is not most regular and precise? Well, I have seen these churches—where to point them out—and have seen dead men doing everything." "No," says one, "you can't mean us?" Yes do. The men were spiritually dead. I have seen the minister preaching without a particle of life—a sermon, which is only fresh in the sense in which a fish is fresh: when it has been packed in ice. I have seen the people sit, and they have listened as if they had been a group of statues—the chiselled marble would have been as much affected by the sermon as they. I have seen the deacons go about their business just as orderly and with as much precision as if they had been mere automata, not men with hearts and souls at all. Do you think God will ever bless a church like that? Are we to take the kingdom of heaven with a crop of dead men? Never! We want living ministers, living deacons, living elders, living children, and until we have such men, who have got the very fire of life burning in their souls, who have got tongues of life, eyes of life, and souls of life, we shall never see the kingdom of heaven taken by storm. For the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force."

SINGULAR SACRACY IN A MAYOR.—Before the last civic elections one of candidates for the mayoralty purchased Young's wigs, and frequently indulged in *Knight Thoughts*.

KIND HUSBAND.—A few weeks since a man approached the rope at Odoye pore that a short time since—the widow of a mahatma, being the self-sacrifice. Force was required to stop the proceedings, and then the infatuated woman tried to accomplish her death by starvation. At length, however, her resolution failed and she was saved. There is something strangely inexplicable in the psychological condition which produces these results. In Christendom we describe it as the spirit of martyrdom. In heathen lands, it is no less strongly developed, though as yet unrecognized as a virtue.

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"Excuse ladies," says Erasmus, "are divinely pretty, and too good-natured: They have an excellent custom among them, that wherever you go the girls kiss you, as he was unable to pay for his maintenance. Immediately after leaving the hospital last October, he was arrested by the police for having no passport, and thrown into prison, where he remained until the embassy was informed of his fate by the British Chaplain, who had accidentally visited the prison. The

police authorities, on being asked for an explanation, said that the man had been brought before a judge shortly after his arrest, and that the latter had ordered him to be imprisoned; but the judge declared he had ordered the man to be set free, as he had represented himself to be British subject. The British Consul found the man confined with thirty other prisoners in a cell which was so small that it was scarcely possible to move about in it, and was full of filth and vermin. He has now of course been liberated; but the Embassy has claimed compensation for him from the Government, and the matter is said to be still under discussion.

A social experiment of some interest is now being tried in Belgrade. There are many people in good circumstances, bachelors, single ladies, or married couples without family, who are afraid to face the trouble and expense of becoming householders, especially in small houses of the size that would suit them are rarely to be obtained in a good situation, even at a high rent; and with whom, on the other hand, find an irksome sacrifice of independence in ordinary lodgings. An attempt is now being made—with what success remains to be seen—to provide accommodation for this class somewhat after the French fashion. A large pile of buildings called "Belgrave Mansions" has been built on Lord Westminster's estate. The rooms are let singly or in suites as unfurnished apartments, each tenant having the liberty, of course, to furnish and fit them up as he pleases. The company provides all necessary service and there is a coffee-room for the use of the tenants. There is no obligation, implied or understood, that the tenants should take their meals in the house; they are free to live just as they like, and can procure their wine, tea, coffee, and everything wherever they choose—in short, it is proposed that they shall enjoy as much privacy and independence as if they were in a house of their own. Much will, of course, depend on the way in which such establishments are conducted, but there can be no doubt that there is a want to be supplied, and that the club system is capable of useful development in this direction.

An orator in the Irish House of Commons was describing the inordinate love of praise which characterised an opponent. "The honourable member," said he, "is so fond of being praised, that I really believe he would be content to give up the ghost, if it were but to look up and read the stone-cutter's puff on his grave."

From the *Leith Gazette* we learn that a suit was attempted at Odoye pore that a short time since—the widow of a mahatma, being the self-sacrifice. Force was required to stop the proceedings, and then the infatuated woman tried to accomplish her death by starvation. At length, however, her resolution failed and she was saved. There is something strangely inexplicable in the psychological condition which produces these results. In Christendom we describe it as the spirit of martyrdom. In heathen lands, it is no less strongly developed, though as yet unrecognized as a virtue.

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Miscellaneous.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER,
AGUE, ETC.

CHLORODYNE.

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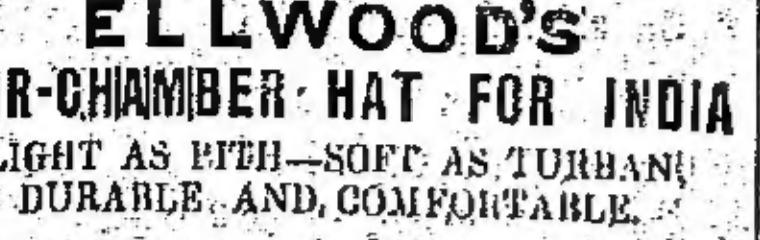
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Miscellaneous.

Shanghai Recorder May 7, and Supreme

Court and Consular Gazette, May 11, 1867.

A very useful book has just been issued

from the Press in Hongkong under the

title of the "Guide Book and Vade-mecum

to the Treaty Ports of China and Japan,"

compiled and edited by Mr. N. B. Dennys.

The Book is very conveniently got up;

is interspersed with maps of the various

treaty ports, and contains besides much useful

local information, historical sketches of

much interest. Our readers will feel wan-

dered interested in what is said concerning

Shanghai; and a good idea of the history

of the place is conveyed in Mr. Delius'

work.

From the "Hawken Times," May 16.

We feel it to be a public duty to take the

Shipping in Harbour.

HONG KONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C on Pedder's Wharf.—*H*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*E*, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K*, on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1867-68.							
STEAMERS.							
Azof	W. Johnson	Brit. str.	476	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Clan Alpine	E. Hutchinson	Brit. str.	943	April 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Douglas	W.C. Pitman	Brit. str.	615	April 5	P. & O. S. N. Co (Chartered)	Shanghai	with Mail
Fung Shuey	W.C. Watson	Amer. str.	740	Feb. 4	A. Heard & Co		
Kan Ka Kee	W.C. Yenton	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co	Singapore, &c.	22nd, 2 p.m.
Lightning	W.C. Matheson	Brit. str.	316	April 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Malta	W.	Brit. str.	900	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Mona	W.C. Morison	Brit. str.	542	April 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Warrior	K. Patterson	Amer. str.	2024	April 6	Russell & Co	Shanghai	Early
SAILING VESSELS.							
Adelina	W. Dennett	Brit. sh.	730	April 12	Borneo Company	Melbourne and Sydney	
Atrevida	W. Biase	Brit. bk.	457	April 6	Rozario & Co		
Aunt Lizzie	W.C. Proctor	Brit. bk.	538	April 9	Carlowitz & Co		
Avon	W. Edmynsd.	Brit. sh.	645	April 13	Gilman & Co		
Belvidere	W. Hower	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain 7 Smith, Archer & Co		
Benefactress	E. Eldred	Amer. bk.	624	April 2	7 Smith, Archer & Co		
Cap Sing Moon	E. Waterson	Brit. bk.	468	April 12	S. E. Burrows & Sons		
Cary & Jane	W. Janson	Ham. bk.	412	March 7	Bourja, Hubener & Co	Ostia	Immediate
Cowper	W. Sparrow	Amer. sh.	1079	March 16	Captain 3 Chinese	San Francisco	Immediate
Crimes	W. Barrow	Brit. sh.	478	April 29	Russell & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	Early
Dagmar	W. Brunstrom	Bus. sh.	800	Feb. 29	Order	Saigon	
Dayspring	E. Middleton	Brit. sh.	303	March 19	Russell & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	Early
Eliza	W. Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 1	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	Early
Fiery Cross	E. Lamont	Brit. sh.	689	April 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Golden Fleece	W. Gall	Brit. sh.	356	March 16	Chinese	Shanghai	Early
Henrietta	E. Allen	Brit. bk.	181	March 30	J. S. Hook, Son & Co		
Henry Darling	W. Webel	Brit. bk.	412	April 13	Chinese		
Hopeful	W. Buttry	Brit. bk.	332	April 1	Order	Saigon	
Java	W.C. Anderson	Prus. bk.	300	March 31	Arnold Karberg & Co	Portland	
Jeanne Alice	W. Mortimer	Prus. sh.	1209	March 11	Order	San Francisco	Early
John L. Dunnock	W. Wenzell	Brit. sh.	1047	March 26	Russell & Co		
John Norman	E. Gardiner	Brit. sh.	513	March 18	A. Heard & Co		
La Paix	W. Labarbo	Fch. bk.	497	April 12	Fred. Degemer		
Maria	Machado	Russ. sh.	637	March 7	Russell & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Maria Louisa	W. Arrestis	Span. bk.	360	March 11	A. Heard & Co	Manila	
Maria Morton	W. Marello	Fch. bk.	401	March 31	Reynvan Brothers & Co	Manila	
Maria Therese	W. Bonneon	Fch. bk.	502	Deo. 12	Carlowitz & Co	Surinam	Early
Mathilda	W. Ramsey	Brit. bg.	252	April 14	Grun & Co	Freighter or Charter	
Merchantman	E. Mourelyan	Brit. sh.	1018	April 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Midnight	W. Brock	Anver. sh.	838	April 14	Olyphant & Co		
Navarino	W.C. Wetirog	Brit. bk.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Neviale	K. Jackson	Brit. sh.	715	Feb. 10	Turner & Co		
Nile	W. Cutty	Brit. sh.	240	April 14	W. Howard		
Peruvian	W.C. Thompson	Amer. sh.	1076	April 14	Pacific Mail S. S. Co		
Resolute	W. Guizero	Siam. sh.	860	April 8	Yuen Fat Hong		
San Lorenzo	W. Lebasma	Span. bg.	226	April 7	Romelius & Co		
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. bk.	402	March 20	Remedios & Co		
Serica	W. Jaines	Brit. sh.	707	April 7	Bliley & Co		
Spitfire	W. Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Burd & Co		
Sultan	W. Howard	Brit. bk.	309	Feb. 8	Order		
Sword Fish	W. Muller	Siam. sh.	575	March 3	Chinese		
The Colleen Bawn	W. Allen	Brit. bk.	386	April 4	Arnold Karberg & Co		
Villa de Kivadavia	W. Castilho	Span. bg.	261	April 13	Remedios & Co		
Young Greek	W. Beinroth	Brit. bk.	424	April 8	Yuen Fat Hong		

WHAMPoa.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Cataluna	Escajedilla	Span. str.	361	April 3	Order		
China	Steward	Brit. str.	2010	April 8	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.	22nd, 7 a.m.
Cocle*	Grange	Brit. str.	555	March 24	Archon (Kwong-li-yuen hong)	Hankow	Immediate
Condor	Schmidt	Prus. bg.	244	March 16	Deo.		
Don Antonio Escano	Martinez	Span. str.	800	April 18	Spanish Consul	Manila	
Glengyle*	Hooper	Brit. str.	1265	April 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai	
Imperatrico	Macaire	Fch. str.	2800	April 8	Messageries Imperiales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	
(* At Canton)							

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on April 1.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Amer. sh.	1273	Feb. 27	Newport	Hongkong	Frazer & Co
Emily Flinn	Penell	Brit. sh.	1039	March 30	Cardiff	London	Master
Gen. Havlock	Cawse	Brit. bk.	351	March 1	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Bourja, Hubener & Co
Iabella Ridley	Watson	Brit. bk.	510	March 16	Cardiff	Frazer & Co	Bourja, Hubener & Co
Layard	Watson	Brit. bg.	176	March 16	Newcastle, N.S.W.	London	Shaw, Brothers & Co
Magellan	Crosbie	Brit. sh.	613	Feb. 24	Liverpool	Vancouver	Frazer & Co
Phoenix	Cuthen	Brit. sh.	906	March 18	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Princess of Wales	Sheppard	Brit. sh.	996	Feb. 21	Newport	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. sh.	632	January 12	Shields	New York	W. R. Adjenson & Co
White Adder	Moore	Brit. sh.	915	March 11	London		

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name	Flag & Rig.	Consignees	Intended Despatch
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
HANKOW	Colof	Br. str.	Ashow	
SHANGHAI	Warrior	Am. str.	Russell & Co	
Do.	Golden Fleece	Br. sh.	Chinese	
Do.	Douglas	Br. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Do.	Glengyle*	Br. str.	Jardine, M. & Co	
OTHER PORTS—				
BOMBAY, &c.—Eng. Mails	China*	Br. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co	22d
CALLAO	Cary & Jane	Bm. bk.	Bourja Hubener & Co	
MANILA	Maria Luisa	Sp. bk.	Aug. Heard & Co	
Do.	Maria Morton	Sp. bk.	Reynvan Bros. & Co	
Do.	Santa Anna	Sp. bk.	Remedios & Co	
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Maria	Br. sh.	Russell & Co	Early
Do.	Dayspring	Br. bk.	Russell & Co	
PORTLAND	Atrevida	Br. bk.	Rozario & Co	
SAIGON	Jeanne Alice	Fr. sh.	Order	
Do.	Dagnau	Br. bk.	Order	
Do.	Hopeful	Br. bk.	Order	
SAN FRANCISCO	Spitfire	Br. sh.		